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# HARVARD LAW REVIEW.

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THE LAW SCHOOL. — The registration in the School on November 15 for the last twelve years is shown in the following table : —

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Res. Grad. . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third year . . . . .	48	69	66	82	96	93
Second year . . . . .	112	119	122	135	138	179
First year . . . . .	142	135	140	172	224	169
Specials . . . . .	61	71	23	13	9	31
Total . . . . .	363	394	351	402	467	472

  

	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.
Res. Grad. . . . .	1	1	—	1	1	—
Third year . . . . .	130	102	134	144	149	167
Second year . . . . .	157	169	193	202	190	196
First year . . . . .	216	218	232	241	229	228
Specials . . . . .	41	58	51	58	59	49
Total . . . . .	545	548	610	646	628	640

The total registration is larger than last year, although there is no increase in the number of first year students and a decrease in the number of specials. But the percentage of those who have returned to the second and third year classes is noticeably greater than ever before.

The following tables show the sources from which the twelve successive classes have been drawn, both as to previous college training and as to geographical districts : —

## HARVARD GRADUATES.

Class of	From Massachusetts.	New England outside of Massachusetts.	Outside of New England.	Total.
1894	30	2	17	49
1895	32	4	13	49
1896	23	7	17	47
1897	27	2	15	44
1898	42	1	25	68
1899	45	6	19	70
1900	50	11	30	91
1901	45	3	28	76
1902	59	2	28	89
1903	43	4	28	75
1904	47	5	17	69
1905	44	4	20	68

## GRADUATES OF OTHER COLLEGES.

Class of	From Massachusetts.	New England outside of Massachusetts.	Outside of New England.	Total.
1894	7	20	38	65
1895	8	14	30	52
1896	14	11	45	70
1897	9	12	56	77
1898	19	23	62	104
1899	21	12	45	78
1900	30	19	60	109
1901	27	22	59	108
1902	22	29	61	112
1903	23	26	83	132
1904	25	29	74	128
1905	23	27	78	128

## HOLDING NO DEGREE.

Class of	From Massachusetts.	New England outside of Massachusetts.	Outside of New England.	Total.	Total of Class.
1894	20	1	10	31	142
1895	16	3	14	33	135
1896	10	4	9	23	140
1897	26	7	16	49	170
1898	25	2	25	52	224
1899	11	2	8	21	169
1900	11	2	3	16	216
1901	25	—	9	34	218
1902	18	4	9	31	232
1903	21	1	12	34	241
1904	22	—	10	32	229
1905	12	2	18	32	228

As the thirty-two Harvard seniors in the first year class have in each instance completed the work required for the Harvard A. B. degree, all members of the class are virtually college graduates. The same is true of practically the entire School, since seven special students are the only members who have not received a degree. Of the forty-nine special students, twenty-one have entered this year, and of these nineteen are graduates of a college or university, eight having received a degree in Law.

Ninety-four colleges and universities have representatives now in the School as compared with ninety-two last year and eighty-two the previous year. In the first year class fifty-six colleges and universities, as compared with forty-four last year, are represented, as follows: Harvard, 68; Yale, 14; California, Dartmouth, 9; Brown, 8; Amherst, Bowdoin, Princeton, 5;

Iowa College, Williams, 4; Cornell University, University of Illinois, Johns Hopkins, Leland Stanford, Jr., Tufts, Wisconsin, 3; Bates, Colby, Cornell College, Kansas State, Knox, Minnesota, Northwestern, Vermont, Washington and Jefferson, Wesleyan (Conn.), 2; Antioch, Berlin, Central, Chicago, Depauw, Denison, Dickinson, Earlham, Emory, Fordham, Georgetown College, Georgetown University, Holy Cross, Illinois College, Indianapolis, Iowa University, Iowa Wesleyan, Leipzig, Mass. Inst. Technology, Miami, Middlebury, Mt. Allison, New Brunswick, College City of New York, Oxford, Pomona, Richmond, Trinity, Western Reserve, Wooster, 1. There are at present in the School nine Law School graduates, of whom seven have received also an academic degree, representing the following Law Schools: Cincinnati, Highland Park, Indiana, Iowa University, Kansas City, Kings College (Windsor), Washington and Lee (2).

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A CORRECTION. — It has been brought to our attention that a review of "Trade Union Law and Cases," in 15 HARVARD LAW REVIEW at page 81, is susceptible of misinterpretation. We there said: "As the authors state, the book is not intended to be a legal treatise, but rather a working guide and manual for any one who has occasion to know and act on the present English law as to trade unions." Mr. Cohen, to whom the larger part of the volume is to be attributed, takes exception to our statement that "the book is not intended to be a legal treatise," and infers that we regarded the book as not intended for use by lawyers. Such was not our meaning. It was rather that the book was not a *treatise*, in the sense of being an exhaustive theoretical discussion, but was merely a working manual or compilation of cases for the use of "*any one* who has occasion to know and act on the English law as to trade unions," including lawyers as well as laymen. The correction of any misapprehension as to our estimate of the book is gladly made.

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THE AMERICAN EXTENSION OF THE DOCTRINE OF DEDICATION. — Originally the rights which could be acquired by dedication at common law in England and America were limited to easements of way over roads and bridges. See *Baker v. Johnston*, 21 Mich. 319; *Post v. Pearsal*, 22 Wend. (N. Y.) 425. But in America the doctrine of dedication has been extended to parks and cemeteries. *Commonwealth v. Bowman*, 3 Pa. St. 202; *Redwood Cemetery Association v. Bandy*, 93 Ind. 246. This extension has had different lines of development. Cases where the parks were of an ornamental nature and so small as to be regarded as mere widenings of the roads, readily came to be regarded as within the rule. See *State v. Wilkinson*, 2 Vt. 480. But the broadening of the rule so as to include cemeteries and large parks appears to have arisen from a misconception of the case of *Pawlett v. Clark*, 9 Cranch (U. S. Sup. Ct.) 292. In that case land was conveyed for the purpose of establishing a church, but no existing grantee was named in the deed. The grant was given effect on an anomalous doctrine applying only to grants for the foundation of a church, according to which the fee may be in abeyance until the grantee comes into existence. The court went on to say, however, that the familiar case of the dedication of public streets and highways was similar to that which they were considering. In